ABSTRACT

The present invention provides an electrode forming method in which an electrode layer is formed on a solid electrolyte, capable of obtaining an electrode layer having a large electrode surface area, decreasing the number of steps required in formation of the electrode layer and reducing a human labor and time. The electrode forming method of the invention is an electrode forming method, in which a metal salt solution and a reducing agent solution are disposed on respective both sides of a solid electrolyte form and the metal salt solution is caused to pass through the solid electrolyte form by osmosis to thereby deposit a metal near the interface on the reducing agent solution side of the solid electrolyte form to thereby form the electrode on the solid electrolyte form.